Exhibit 9.

Clarke County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 304

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³⁰⁴ the Table of Contents, and Purpose and Scope section of the Plan, provided in this Exhibit (9 pages, inclusive), is deemed sufficient by the investigation to depict the overall depth and content magnitude of the document.

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I. Purpose and Scope

A. Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this Clarke County Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to describe the County's approach to response and recovery activities related to emergencies and major disasters. It establishes the policies and procedures by which Clarke County shall coordinate local, State, and Federal response to disasters that affect Clarke County and its citizens. Further, it utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept to marshal and apply Local and State resources and describes the responsibilities of Local agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.

The Comprehensive Plan consists of four separate parts: (1) the Basic Plan, (2) Emergency Support Functions (3), Support Annexes, and (4) Incident Annexes for Specific Incidents.

This Comprehensive Plan incorporates the concepts and requirements found in Federal, State and County laws, regulations, and guidelines. Furthermore, the Comprehensive Plan provides the decision framework to enable County government to effectively respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The plan identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment from natural, manmade, and technological emergencies and disasters.

This Comprehensive Plan embraces the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan as fundamental guidance for the County's emergency management program. The 2006 version of this CEMP is amended and updated to reflect evolving guidance and requirements of the NRP and NIMS. The NRP Letter of Instruction provides implementation guidance for all levels of government. The State, Local and Tribal Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations section indicates that these entities are requested to "[m] modify existing incident management and emergency operations plans [...] to ensure proper alignment with NRP coordinating structures, processes and protocols" (emphasis added). The structure of this CEMP mirrors that outlined in the NRP and relevant Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance and State of Mississippi's guidance and the Emergency Management Law.

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B. Scope of the Plan

The Basic Plan section of the Clarke County 's Emergency Management Plan establishes fundamental policies and assumptions for countywide emergency management, outlines Clarke County's vulnerabilities to potential hazards, establishes a comprehensive emergency management concept of operations, and outlines Federal, State, and local relationships and responsibilities. The Basic Plan includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, a concept of operations, incident management actions, and plan maintenance instructions. The incident management actions incorporate the updated requirements of the NIMS.

The second section of this County's Emergency Management Plan contains guidance for Emergency Support Functions (ESF). It identifies the specific activities required to support each numbered function and specifies the local agencies and organizations that are responsible for performing those activities. While the ESFs name and describe the specific tasks, they do not describe the detailed procedures to perform them. The detailed procedures shall be developed by the primary ESF and support agencies in the form of Interagency Coordination Procedures (ICPs), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and Standard Operating Guides (SOGs).

The Emergency Support Functions are:

- ESF #1 Transportation
- ESF #2 Communications
- ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 Firefighting
- ESF #5 Emergency Management
- ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 Resource Support
- ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 Energy
- ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF #15 External Affairs

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The third section of the Comprehensive Plan contains the **Support Annexes** that describe the framework through which State, local, and tribal entities, volunteer and non-governmental organizations coordinate and execute the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient and effective incident management. **(To Be Developed)**

The fourth and concluding section of the Comprehensive Plan contains **Incident Annexes**, which deal with specific catastrophic and unique hazards unique to this county. These annexes address special considerations and priorities generated by particular hazards affecting this County and the corresponding actions required to cope with them. **(To Be Developed)**

II. Planning Assumptions and State Situation

A. Assumptions

- Incidents may occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard and they may involve single or multiple geographic/jurisdictional areas.
- County /Civil government at all levels must continue to function under all threat, emergency, and disaster conditions.
- Incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the NIMS Command and Management principles. In accordance with NIMS requirements, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene incident management system.
- Clarke County and the State of Mississippi have adopted a Unified Command (UC) structure for incident management. A Unified Command (UC) structure for incident management will be utilized by Clarke County and MEMA to manage incidents.
- Incidents may overwhelm capabilities of local governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators. Incidents may also attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies and require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.

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- Local governments shall request in writing State assistance when the local resources for incident management become inadequate. If circumstances necessitate an oral request, written documentation is to be provided as soon as practicable. (Local Emergency Declaration)
- Incidents may result in numerous casualties and fatalities; displaced people; property loss; disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure; and cause significant damage to the environment.
- Local governments possess varying levels of capabilities, plans, procedures, and resources to provide for the safety and welfare of their people, and vary in their capacity to protect property and the environment in time of emergency or disaster.
- When a major emergency or disaster occurs in any locality, an evaluation of the severity and magnitude will be made by the County Emergency Manager in coordination with local officials, with information provided to MEMA.
- If the situation in the local area warrants support from State, the Governor will declare a State of Emergency and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated at the appropriate level to support a coordinated response.

B. Local/County Situation

Clarke County is located in east central Mississippi, south of Lauderdale County, east of Jasper County, north of Wayne County, and west of the Alabama state line. The total land area in Clarke County is approximately 691.27 square miles. The population of Clarke County based on the 2000 Census was 17,955, showing a decrease of 3.57% over the last decade.

Clarke County contains five incorporated municipalities; Enterprise, Pachuta, Quitman (county seat), Shubuta, and Stonewall. All of the municipalities are rural communities with populations of less than 3500 persons.

HAZARD CATEGORIES

Natural Hazards: Natural incidents related to environmental conditions including, Drought and Extreme Heat, Earthquake, Flooding, Major Fires

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(including Grass, Timber, and Urban), Hurricanes, Tornadoes, and Winter/Ice Storms.

Manmade Hazards: Intentional acts including Civil Disorder, Enemy Attack, Sabotage, Terrorism, or other incidents involving the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Technological Hazards: Technological failures or accidents including, but not limited to, Fires and Explosions; Energy Emergencies; Chemical and Hazardous Material, Hazardous Waste, and Transportation accidents; and Water Supply Failure.

Specific Hazards

Tornadoes/High Winds

Clarke County has a long history of tornado activity. During the past 50 ears, approximately 24 tornadoes were reported in the County. These storms resulted in approximately four injuries, but no fatalities. Property damage totaled approximately \$25,748,000. Tornadoes typically occur in the spring and summer months, but can occur at any time. The potential for tornadoes exists year-round; however, all of the recorded tornadoes that have struck Clarke County occurred between October and May. Further information on Tornadoes in Clarke County can be found in the Clarke County Hazard Mitigation Plan (found under separate cover).

Severe Weather

Thunderstorms can occur at any time of the year in Clarke County, and can strike anywhere in Clarke County. These storms can form quickly during the summer and contain dangerous lightening and strong straight-line wind bursts. These storms can also dump several inches of rain in a very short time and cause localized flash flooding

Flooding

Flooding, especially flash flooding, has occurred frequently across Clarke County. Four of the fie municipalities in Clarke County have flood-prone areas. There are also special condition flood areas. Most of these flood-prone and special condition flood areas center along or near the Chickasawhay River, especially in the municipalities of Quitman, Enterprise, Shubuta, and Stonewall. While flooding frequently affects Clarke County and its incorporated municipalities, its impact on building and infrastructure is usually minimal.

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Hurricanes

Since Clarke County is approximately 150 miles from the Gulf Coast, most of its damage from hurricanes comes in the form of heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and tornadoes. Another effect hurricanes have on this area is the influx of evacuees that flood the areas when the Gulf Coast region is evacuated because of a hurricane. The County has developed a series of evacuation shelters to help house the evacuees.

Wildfires

Due to the large areas of pine tree populations across Clarke county, wildfires have been identified as a hazard for this area. Wildfires can occur at any time of the year, but are more prevalent during the dry, hot summer and fall months. Wildfires also have the potential to impact all areas of Clarke County, but are more prevalent outside the incorporated areas of the county.

Terrorism

The people of Clarke County, State of Mississippi have not yet been a target of terrorist activities, but the threat exists for both domestic and internationally spawned incidents. The County's infrastructure includes many critical infrastructure and key assets such as: one military installations, major transportation facilities (bridges, railroads), one chemical plants, government buildings and a hospital. (Refer to Terrorism Incident Specific Annex).

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-- End of this Exhibit --